TWENTY FOUR BILLION

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

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How America's contribution to the fifth year of the war against the Teutonic autocracy may be equitably shared by her 23,500,000 families

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY

"We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible."

"Tell the American people—
that we purpose to make war to the end—to the very end of the end.

—CLEMENCEAU

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NEW YORK CITY

Foreword

It is a satisfaction to all of us that the time has come when the results of the participation of our country in the great war are apparent to all the world. The conception and execution of our national plans justify us in feeling pride in our accomplishments, but we must not allow ourselves to fall into the error of complacency.

Our responsibilities are increasing and will continue to increase the longer the war lasts, and it is only through a thorough appreciation of the world's situation that we shall be able eventually to contribute our maximum effort to the cause for which civilization is struggling.

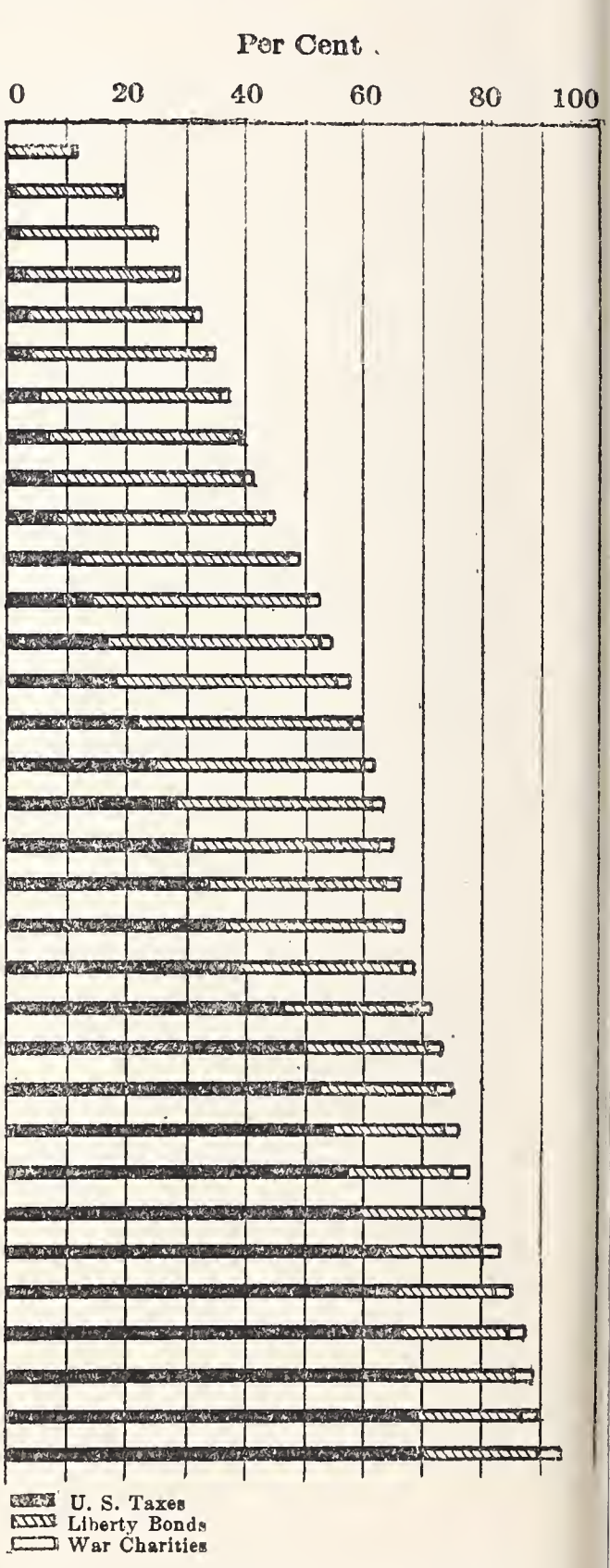
That we may better visualize this task, we present for your consideration certain aspects of the situation as it exists today, with the hope that every reader may be impressed with the importance of his own individual obligation.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

September 28, 1918.

Percentage of Specified Annual Incomes Contributable to Taxes, Liberty Bonds, and War Charities

Family Income Groups	% U. S. Tax	% Taxes and Bonds	% War Charities
$1,000– $2,000		11.00	.35
2,000– 3,000	1.20	18.50	.59
3,000– 4,000	2.00	24.50	.78
4,000– 5,000	3.00	28.00	.89
5,000– 6,000	3.60	31.50	1.02
6,000– 7,000	4.33	33.60	1.09
7,000– 8,000	5.71	36.00	1.16
8,000– 9,000	6.81	38.00	1.22
9,000– 10,000	7.72	40.00	1.26
10,000– 15,000	8.45	43.60	1.37
15,000– 20,000	11.97	47.75	1.50
20,000– 25,000	14.48	50.50	1.59
25,000– 30,000	16.98	52.75	1.64
30,000– 40,000	18.65	55.50	1.72
40,000– 50,000	21.99	58.00	1.77
50,000– 60,000	24.99	59.75	1.84
60,000– 70,000	28.16	61.25	1.87
70,000– 80,000	31.26	62.50	1.91
80,000– 90,000	34.12	63.50	1.94
90,000– 100,000	36.75	64.50	1.95
100,000– 150,000	39.10	66.50	2.01
150,000– 200,000	46.73	69.25	2.08
200,000– 250,000	50.55	70.80	2.12
250,000– 300,000	53.00	72.20	2.16
300,000– 400,000	55.03	73.60	2.20
400,000– 500,000	57.60	75.30	2.22
500,000–1,000,000	59.42	77.80	2.31
1,000,000–1,500,000	64.71	80.40	2.44
1,500,000–2,000,000	66.00	82.50	2.54
2,000,000–3,000,000	67.00	84.20	2.65
3,000,000–4,000,000	68.50	85.75	2.72
4,000,000–5,000,000	69.50	86.75	2.79
5,000,000–and over	70.54	90.00	2.97



The Antagonists

In the titanic struggle which is now convulsing the world all former standards of economic strength have been discarded.

Of the estimated world population of about a billion seven hundred million human beings, there is scarcely a group which is not materially affected by the conflict.

This is truly the war of every man, woman and child of the nations involved, and not alone a war of military forces.

Nineteen nations, with combined populations of 1,145,000,000 are fighting for the cause of liberty, and five others with total populations of about 11,500,000 have severed diplomatic relations with the Teutons.

Four nations with combined populations of upwards of 146,000,000 are fighting under the leadership of Germany for the autocratic principle of government, which they hope to establish as a world principle with the German Kaiser as the supreme world autocrat.

Twenty-two nations with populations of about 152,000,000 have so far maintained a neutral attitude, while Russia, the great unknown factor, upon whose final alignment much depends, has around 182,000,000 people within her borders.

A roll call of the nations as to whether they favored the democratic or the autocratic principles of government

would bring the answer "for liberty" from the representatives of over seventy-two per cent. of the inhabitants of the globe, while only six per cent. would answer "nay."

The Cost

In Lives and in Money to Allies

The United States declared war on April 6th, 1917. To mobilize our forces and put the country on a war basis we expended up to the first of August last $14,618,000,000, of which amount $8,621,971,000 represented our direct war costs and $5,996,515,000 represented loans to our allies, this for one and a third years of warfare. Up to the same date, after having been at war just four years, France had sacrificed to the cause probably 1,200,000 lives and had seen around 1,500,000 men incapacitated for military service, while she had expended about $22,500,000,000 of which upwards of $1,500,000,000 represented loans to her allies. Great Britain, her Dominions and Colonies in the same period lost about six hundred and fifty thousand of her men who yielded up their lives on the altar of liberty, while over eight hundred thousand more were permanently incapacitated for service. The money cost to Great Britain of the four years of warfare was $34,687,000,000, including loans to her allies of $7,835,000,000.

Altogether, it is estimated that the human cost of the four years of warfare to all of the Liberty Allies was about 4,500,000 men killed and in addition 5,000,000 men so injured as to be permanently incapacitated for service and that the money cost was just about a round one

hundred billion dollars. These figures do not include the loss of lives and the physical sufferings of the civilian populations of Belgium and northern France, of the inhabitants of the devastated districts of the eastern front, and of the Balkans; nor do they include the results of the unparalleled atrocities committed by the Turks upon the Armenians and their other nationals of the Christian faith. No one can possibly know what the sufferings and losses of these peoples have been.

In Ships

While considering those things which are behind us it will be of interest to note here that the gross tonnage of shipping lost since the war began, due principally to the activities of German and Austrian submarines, amounted to August 1st to 14,229,976 tons; on the other hand, German owned ships which have been seized by the Allies and put to use had a gross tonnage of 2,589,000 and newly constructed ships a gross tonnage of 8,986,266, a total offset to the above loss of 11,575,266 gross tons, making the net loss of tonnage 2,654,710. The money loss involved by the submarine activities may be roughly estimated at about $7,500,000,000, about equally divided between ships and cargoes.

For three years of the war, that is until the third quarter of 1917 was reached, the shipping losses greatly exceeded the launchings, but at that time a turn for the better came and since then the adverse conditions have steadily diminished until in May of this year the launchings began to exceed the losses. The great ship building operations now

being carried on should insure a steady gain in tonnage hereafter.

Losses of the Autocrats

It is a satisfaction to note that over one hundred and fifty German submarines have been sunk. It is believed that the destruction of submarines is now proceeding at a rate in excess of their new construction. The shipping of the autocrats has been swept from the seas; their foreign trade has ceased and may not be revived easily. Thanks to the vigilance and courage of the officers and men of the allied navies, the losses incurred in transporting troops to France have been very small. The German submarine warfare, while a disagreeable factor, is a failure from a military standpoint.

All these losses of men and property to the nations at war have been caused that there might be satisfied the lust for power and the unrighteous greed of the German people and their unprincipled although able rulers, who beginning with the "unscrupulous diplomacy of Bismarck" in the years between 1862 and 1890 had consistently and persistently been advancing their schemes for world domination until the day came in 1914 when they thought they could quickly and at a slight cost to themselves accomplish their nefarious purpose.

The Teutonic allies in the past four years have sacrificed the lives of possibly three and a half million men, have probably had more than that number wholly incapacitated for further military service and have expended in money at least forty five billion dollars.

The following table will be found to be of much interest when studied in connection with the preceding paragraphs.

Military Cost of Four Years of Warfare

August 1, 1914 to July 31, 1918

Sacrificed to the Cause of Liberty	Lives Lost	Permanently Disabled	Money Cost in Millions
British Empire (exclusive of Canada, India and Africa)	600,000	750,000	$ 37,000
Canada	40,000	55,000	1,000
France	1,200,000	1,500,000	22,500
Italy	600,000	750,000	8,000
Russia [Say to Sept. 1917]	2,000,000	2,000,000	26,250
United States [16 months]	7,700	9,500	14,600
Total	4,447,700	5,064,500	$109,350
Deduct duplications due to estimated advances between above Countries, less estimated direct costs for smaller countries			9,350
Net Cost to Liberty Allies			$100,000
Sacrificed on the Altar of Autocracy			
Austria-Hungary	750,000	850,000	$ 13,000
Bulgaria	85,000	90,000	700
Germany	2,500,000	2,500,000	30,000
Turkey	175,000	175,000	1,200
Total	3,510,000	3,615,000	$ 44,900

This table is based upon the best available data. Accuracy is impossible, as, for military reasons, many of the facts are not

fully disclosed. It should be remembered that the United States has been a combatant only since April 6, 1917, and Italy since May 24, 1915.

As an addition to the cost of the war to Germany should be placed the vast amount of material collected in years of preparation, and as an offset the booty seized and indemnities collected in Belgium, northern France, the Balkans and Russia.

The Present Situation

So much for the past. Now what of the present. After all, this is the important matter.

Man Power—Liberty Allies

The present alignment of the nations is about as follows: Nineteen nations actively allied for liberty have a nominal man power of over two hundred million men, with say 20,000,000 men actually in service or in training. It may be well to note here that the total number of men of military age is not available in any country for military service. Many will be found to be physically unfit and many others must be held at home for the performance of services which are more important to the cause than the men in question could render in a military capacity. However, if comparisons are made on the same basis the relative figures will be fair. The inclusion under the head of man power of the Asiatic and African dependencies of England and France may possibly be open to criticism, but in view of the fact that men of nearly every race and kindred and tongue are in the armies at the present time—and

doing good and effective service—it is believed there is full justification for assuming that those not now in service could be enrolled if necessary with like good effect. The Liberty Allies enormous reserve of man power, therefore, is worthy of careful note.

Man Power—Autocracy Allies

It is estimated that the four nations allied in the cause of autocracy have a total present man power upwards of 32,000,000 men of whom 24,000,000 are in service.

After weighing the statements of the different authorities, the estimate recently made by André Cheradame of 11,000,000 effectives in Germany and 12,000,000 in Austria-Hungary and Turkey has been adopted in this pamphlet as probably nearer the real facts of the case than the accepted estimates of seven million effectives for Germany and perhaps as many more for the other autocracy allies. There is nothing to be gained by underestimating the strength of an enemy.

Hostile Teutonic Groups

But on the Teutonic side there is a vast number of Poles, Danes, Alsatians, Lorrainers, Jews, Italians, Czecho-slavs and Jugo-slavs, aggregating over 43,000,000 people with perhaps 7,000,000 men of military age included in the above estimate of Teutonic man power, who, while still under German and Austro-Hungarian domination, are not in sympathy with the aims of their masters. It is believed that these men are ready to take their stand on the side

of liberty at the first opportunity which offers, just as many of their compatriots have already done.

The attempt is being made by the Teutons to insure the military effectiveness of these 7,000,000 disaffected men by utilizing their services behind the lines and distributing those enrolled as soldiers through the ranks of the strictly loyal troops. The fact remains, however that this large percentage of the population of pan-Germany is an element of great potential value to the allied cause.

Russia

So far as man power is concerned the great cloud on the horizon is the disorganized condition of Russia, Finland and Poland and the other Slavonic groups heretofore parts of the Empire of Russia. These groups, having possibly 36,000,000 men of military age, possess great possibilities for good or evil to the cause of liberty depending on how they align themselves in future. In this connection it is encouraging to note that there are now in Russia some 150,000 Czecho-slav soldiers actively coöperating with the Japanese and American forces in an effort to save Russia for the Russians and for the cause of liberty.

Relative Control of Natural Resources

It will be of interest to note also in this connection that according to elaborate estimates made for the year 1913 by General Francis V. Greene the present Liberty Allies, not including Russia, controlled in that year 83% of the world's supply of iron ore, the Teutons 2%; the Liberty Allies 76%

of the coal against 6% controlled by the Teutons; the Liberty Allies 66% of the petroleum, against the Teutons 2%; the Liberty Allies 63% of the standing timber against the Teutons 11%; the Liberty Allies 82% of the gold, the Teutons none; while the Liberty Allies had 68% of the world's wealth against the Teutons 19%.

The war has brought about some important temporary changes in the matter of the control of several of these basic raw materials. Germany's victories, which are now in process of being reversed, gave the autocrats control of the great coal and iron ore deposits of northern France and of Belgium, of the petroleum of Rumania and the wheat fields of Bulgaria.

Mistake to Underestimate Strength of Enemy

It is not possible in the compass of this pamphlet to weigh the other assets of the contending nations. While in men, material resources and money the Liberty Allies greatly exceed in strength the Autocracy Allies, still it would be a mistake to underrate the staying powers of the latter. With a considerable reserve of man power, with their own great agricultural and mineral resources, with the resources of Belgium, the Balkans and possibly of Russia also to draw upon, the Teutonic autocrats probably will have available sufficient men, food and other supplies to enable them to continue the war indefinitely. Recent events, however, have given us the belief that if the United States can deliver the full force of its blow in France within the next year, victory will be assured to the Liberty Allies before that year ends.

The Task

The Fifth Year of the War

The budgets of the Liberty Allies for the fifth year of the war call for the expenditure of around fifty billion dollars. Of this vast sum substantially all must be provided by England, France and the United States as follows:

Budgets

	From Revenue	From Borrowing	Total
England . .	$ 4,098,000,000	$10,366,000,000	$14,464,000,000
France . .	1,585,000,000	9,802,000,000	11,387,000,000
United States.	8,000,000,000	16,000,000,000	24,000,000,000
Total . .	$13,683,000,000	$36,168,000,000	$49,851,000,000

Man Power

It is expected that over 23,000,000 men will be in military service on the side of the Liberty Allies. The peoples of the principal nations engaged on the side of the Liberty Allies may, almost literally, be said to be enrolled en masse to secure the success of the aims for which the Allies are striving.

Our own country alone is expected to have not far from 16,000,000 people directly engaged in war work, either in military service or in civil life engaged in providing supplies for the military forces.

By the census of 1910 there were 36,177,000 men and women 16 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, so it will be seen that there is still a great reservoir of

labor from which effective war workers can be drawn, especially when the fact is borne in mind that at that time only about 25% of the women and girls between these ages were engaged in gainful occupations, while nearly 91% of the men and youths between these ages were so engaged.

Women Workers

It is of great interest to note in this connection that the mobilization of women's labor in the warring countries has resulted in largely increased production industrially over pre-war times in spite of the loss of man power contributed to the fighting lines. This new status of women in the industries is one of the most important developments of the war.

Saving to Win

Let us remember again in considering our task for this year that wars are not fought with money but with men and the products of their work, just as they were fought in the days before money existed. Money is merely a convenient way of commanding goods and services and it is valueless if it cannot be so used. There are only so many goods and services in our General Store, and if we continue to buy for our individual wants in war time as we bought in peace time, we are competing against our Government for the labor and materials that it must have to carry on the war to success.

We must learn to think in terms of food, clothing, shelter and transportation and to deny ourselves in these respects

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For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919 Estimated Average Sha

GOVERNMENT WAR EXPENS

Column I Family Income Group	II Average Percentage Contributable by Each Family in Group	III Average Amount Contributable by Each Family in Group	IV Number of Families in Group
*$1,000 — $2,000	11.00	$209	21,375,000
* 2,001 — 3,000	18.50	518	1,375,000
* 3,001 — 4,000	24.50	931	246,950
* 4,001 — 5,000	28.00	1,316	144,050
* 5,001 — 6,000	31.50	1,795	75,440
6,001 — 7,000	33.60	2,184	51,780
7,001 — 8,000	36.00	2,700	37,021
8,001 — 9,000	38.00	3,230	26,945
9,001 — 10,000	40.00	3,800	20,340
10,001 — 15,000	43.60	5,450	57,080
15,001 — 20,000	47.75	8,356	27,699
20,001 — 25,000	50.50	11,363	15,540
25,001 — 30,000	52.75	14,506	9,585
30,001 — 40,000	55.50	19,425	11,880
40,001 — 50,000	58.00	26,100	6,565
50,001 — 60,000	59.75	32,862	4,200
60,001 — 70,000	61.25	39,812	2,930
70,001 — 80,000	62.50	46,875	2,030
80,001 — 90,000	63.50	53,975	1,600
90,001 — 100,000	64.50	61,275	1,200
100,001 — 150,000	66.50	81,795	3,190
150,001 — 200,000	69.25	120,495	1,400
200,001 — 250,000	70.80	159,300	780
250,001 — 300,000	72.20	199,994	450
300,001 — 400,000	73.60	253,920	490
400,001 — 500,000	75.30	337,344	250
500,001 — 1,000,000	77.80	531,374	390
1,000,001 — 1,500,000	80.40	889,224	100
1,500,001 — 2,000,000	82.50	1,403,325	45
2,000,001 — 3,000,000	84.20	2,070,478	35
3,000,001 — 4,000,000	85.75	2,966,092	15
4,000,001 — 5,000,000	86.75	3,915,895	10
5,000,001 — and over	90.00	9,255,000	10

FAMILY GROUPS—their estimated total income and required contribution 23,500,000

CORPORATIONS and other business enterprises—their estimated net income after dividend distributions of, say three billion dollars, and required contribution . . . . . .

Estimated Total National Income and amount realizable therefrom . . . . . .

BANKS—the share of the burden of the fiscal year's financing which they probably must carry, either by direct purchase of Liberty Bonds and/or Certificates of Indebtedness, or by loans thereon . . . . . .

Estimated receipts from direct taxation and bond sales . . . . . .

Estimated receipts from indirect taxes, such as customs, excise taxes, stamp taxes, including sundry receipts . . . . . .

COST OF THE WAR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR—estimated . . . . . .

IN THE WAR

Sha early Family Incomes Contributable in Taxes and Bond Purchases

V	VI	WAR CHARITIES VII	WAR CHARITIES VIII
Total Income of Families in Group	Total Contributable by Each Family Group	Average Amount Contributable by Each Family in Group	Total Contributable by Each Family Group
40,615,063,500	$4,467,657,000	$7.00	$143,460,000
3,850,000,000	712,250,000	16.50	22,860,000
938,454,000	229,921,000	30.00	7,380,000
677,035,000	189,570,000	42.00	6,090,000
430,008,000	135,452,000	58.00	4,350,000
336,570,000	113,087,000	70,00	3,630,000
277,657,500	99,956,000	87.00	3,210,000
229,032,500	87,032,000	100.00	2,790,000
193,230,000	77,292,000	125.00	2,490,000
713,500,000	311,086,000	175.00	10,020,000
484,732,500	231,460,000	265.00	7,410.000
349,650,000	176,573,000	365.00	5,670,000
263,587,000	139,042,000	465.00	4,470,000
415,800,000	230,769,000	625.00	7,410,000
295,425,000	171,347,000	830.00	5,490,000
231,000,000	138,023,000	1,000.00	4,440,000
190,450,000	116,650,000	1,275.00	3,750,000
152,250,000	95,156,000	1,500.00	3,060,000
136,000,000	86,360,000	1,720.00	2,760,000
114,000,000	73,530,000	1,970.00	2,370,000
392,370,000	260,926,000	2,600.00	8,370,000
243,600,000	168,693,000	3,850.00	5,400,000
175,500,000	124,254,000	5,100.00	3,990,000
124,650,000	89,997,000	6,400.00	2,880,000
169,050,000	124,421,000	8,100.00	3,990,000
112,000,000	84,336,000	10,800.00	2,700,000
266,370,000	207,236,000	17,000.00	6,690,000
110,600,000	88,922,000	28,500.00	2,850,000
76,545,000	63,149,000	45,000.00	2,040,000
86,005,000	72,416,000	66,000.00	2,310,000
51,885,000	44,491,000	96,000.00	1,440,000
45,140,000	39,159,000	126,000.00	1,260,000
102,840,000	92,556,000	297,000.00	2,970,000
$52,850,000,000	$9,342,769,000	Estimated Requirement	$300,000,000
7,150,000,000	6,000,000,000†		
$60,000,000,000	$15,342,769,000		
. . . . .	5,157,231,000		
. . . . .	$20,500,000,000		
. . . . .	3,500,000,000		
. . . . .	$24,000,000,000		

HOW TO USE THE TABLE

Find your income group in Column I. Multiply your income by the "Average percentage contributable Column II. The result is your family's total quota for the fiscal year. Deduct the amount payable in Federal taxes. The remainder is your family's quota of Liberty Bonds, War Savings or Thrift Stamps.

*Included in these groups is the income of wage earners other than family heads.

†The corporations will contribute four billion dollars in taxes; they are expected to be able to buy one billion dollars bonds from net profits and, for temporary investment, one billion dollars bonds from unexpended renewal reserve funds.

so that our armies and those of our Allies and the peoples of the allied nations may have the essentials of life and of warfare.

The man who buys a Government security through savings helps finance this war doubly; first, by loaning money; secondly, by releasing goods and services. Even after we have provided the Treasury Department with twenty-four billions of dollars, the Government's program will be defeated unless there goes hand in hand with the contribution of money the necessary contribution of labor and material which the Government must have to use the money to advantage.

This gospel of saving was summed up in the solemn injunction which the President laid upon all of us on April 15th, 1917:

"Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring."

The man who made shoes for us, must now make shoes for the Government; the man who made cloth from which our clothes were made, must now turn his entire product over for the use of army and navy. We must deny ourselves the purchase of new pleasure automobiles so that the manufacturer may turn his factory over to the manufacture of trucks and aeroplane engines for the Government. Men must be released from their ordinary occupations in order that they may man the ship yards, the munition factories, the ships in Government service and for the fighting at the front.

Coal must be conserved for the use of the factories engaged in Government work and for power for our ships.

These are, of course, only a few of the many ways in which each of us must contribute to the success of the great cause for which practically the whole civilized world is fighting. Each one of us should refrain during the period of the war from buying anything that is not absolutely necessary to his health and efficiency. This means fewer articles of clothing, fewer house servants, and fewer amusements and involves the abnegation of all luxuries.

One must remember that the problem is not how much each one can afford to spend, but how much the Government can afford to have him spend.

What is My Share?

The thoughtful, patriotic man, woman or child necessarily will ask this question—"Is there any way in which I can determine my share of the self denial necessary to assure to the Government materials and labor of the value of twenty-four billion dollars?" Should the war be lost, it would be appalling to realize that just a little more self-denial on the part of each one of us might have won the day.

The question which every one with patriotic impulses will address to himself will be "How little can I live upon, how much can I contribute?"

Systematic Bond Buying Essential

It is, however, the experience of nearly everyone, that systematic giving is much larger than giving which is based upon impulse, no matter how fine the thought which provokes the gift. The systematic giver is the back bone of our churches and of our charitable organizations. It is upon the systematic buyer of Liberty Bonds that the Government must depend for the moneys required in addition to the revenue from taxation to meet the expense of the war.

Until Bankers Trust Company prepared and published last April a table showing the average contributions from given family incomes required to produce the war revenue, no such guide existed.

That such a guide met a real need has been demonstrated by the demand for this pamphlet which has come from practically every state in the Union, from individuals and especially from Liberty Loan Committees and from Red Cross Committees.

Twenty-Four Billion to be raised

The table is therefore presented again, having been recalculated to raise the twenty-four billion which our Government must contribute in the service of men and in goods of all kinds as its share of the fifty billion required in the aggregate by the Liberty Allies for this fifth, and, let us hope, the last year of the war—the year in which the Teuton Autocrats will be finally and irretrievably defeated.

It is planned to raise about eight billion dollars by taxation, thus leaving about sixteen billion to be raised by sales of bonds or war savings stamps.

It is important to note that the table deals with family incomes, not with individual incomes. This seems to be a logical way in which to treat the matter. Most of us live in families and think and act in terms of family income.

Twenty-Three and Half Million Families to Share Burden

The total number of families in the United States is estimated to be 23,500,000. A family may in practice consist of only one person or of many persons.

The average number in a family for the purpose of these calculations is taken to be 4.5 persons being the number accepted in the census calculations.

There are many million individuals who are not heads of families, but who contribute toward the family income. When a given family has more than one income producer the family income for the purpose of bond purchasing should of course be the total income of all contributors, father, mother, sons and daughters.

A Table of Averages

In using the table it should be borne in mind also that it is a table of averages, similar in this respect to the longevity tables used by life insurance companies. These tables show on the average how many men and women will attain cer-

tain ages. The individual man or woman may live much longer than the average of his group or may not live as long, but experience has shown that, on the average, the tables indicate correctly the percentages of the population which will attain certain ages.

Bond Buying Should be According to Financial Ability

Therefore each family group should use our table not as applying exactly to their case, but as a guide to them in determining their fair share of the burden of the war financing. If a head of a family has few calls upon his income or if he has a small family and few dependents, he should plan to contribute much more heavily than the table indicates. He should do this because of the fact that on the other hand, there are those who have heavy financial burdens to carry, debts to liquidate, perhaps, or many dependents, who will not be slackers if they do not contribute the full amount for which the table calls.

Calculations Based on a Year's Requirements

In using the table the fact should be borne in mind that the calculations are based upon the requirements of the Government for an entire year, therefore, the table indicates the portion of a family's yearly income which should be set aside for the use of the Government.

How to Use the Table

To determine the amount of bonds or War Savings Stamps which should be bought, there should first be de-

ducted from the amount indicated by the table the estimated amount of the Federal income tax which must be paid on June 15th, 1919. This amount should be set aside as income is received and if the sum is large enough invested in the United States 4% Certificates of Indebtedness provided for this purpose and which may be purchased of any banking institution. The balance of the amount indicated by the table should be invested in Liberty Bonds, say one-third in the bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan and the remainder in the bonds of subsequent Liberty Loans as offered during the fiscal year.

Contributions to War Charities Can Also be Estimated by the Table

No part of the amounts shown by the table as required for Government war expenses will be available for the war charities or other purposes than Federal taxes and the buying of Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps. The war charities, together with family expenses and local taxes must come out of the remaining income. Assuming that the great war charities will require perhaps $300,000,000 during the year, the proportion of income to be set aside therefore, if a family group desires to be systematic in its giving, can be determined by consulting the appropriate columns of the table.

Pro-Rating the Burden

Unless the tax bill now pending in Congress is radically changed before it becomes a law the larger part of the burden of taxation must be borne by the corporations and by

individuals in receipt of the larger incomes. It is expected that three to three and a half billion dollars will be provided by the receipts from customs, excess postage, excise taxes and other forms of indirect or semi-indirect taxation.

The Corporations

The corporations after paying their taxes estimated at four billions, paying say three billions in dividends, and keeping up their properties will have comparatively small amounts left to invest in bonds. Probably not more than a billion dollars in bonds can be taken by corporations other than banks, for permanent investment holding. It is thought, though, that corporations will find it advantageous to buy at least another billion of bonds with funds set aside for use in making deferred repairs and renewals of plant. In many cases such renewals can advantageously be deferred until such a time as costs of labor and materials are more nearly normal. In the meantime the money will be in the service of the Government, bringing in a good interest return, with some important tax abatements.

The Banks

It is assumed that the banks in addition to meeting their share of corporate taxation can take care of say five and a half billion bonds either by direct purchase or by loans thereon.

This will leave about nine billion dollars of the burden to be borne by families and individuals. It ought not to be

especially burdensome to do this, because such incomes, especially those in the lower ranges are, comparatively speaking, to be very lightly taxed, as it is proposed to take only about one and a half billion in taxes from individual incomes. A glance at the chart which faces the first page of text will show how lightly the tax burden is placed upon those in receipt of the smaller incomes and what a large percentage those having the larger incomes are expected to pay.

Families and Individuals

Therefore the responsibility for the success of the Liberty Loans to be placed during this fiscal year rests very largely with those receiving incomes of $10,000 and under as out of the total national income of sixty billion dollars, as conservatively estimated, eighty per cent. will be received by 23,350,000 families receiving incomes of $10,000 and under; seventy-six per cent. by 23,140,000 of these families receiving incomes of $5,000 or less; sixty-seven per cent. by 21,175,000 of these families receiving $2,000 or less.

Responsibility of the Man of Moderate Means

We are sure that it is only necessary to call the attention of thoughtful, patriotic men and women to these facts in order to enlist their coöperation in making the loan a success. The very destinies of the nation, perhaps of the world, depend upon the loyal response of each one of us to the call for subscriptions to the Liberty bonds. The banks

and other corporations must do their full share, so must the families and individuals of wealth and of great wealth, but for the great sum of six billion dollars, a full quarter of the entire $24,000,000,000 required, the Government will be dependent upon the response of the recipients of incomes of $10,000 or less and for fully a fifth, that is for an amount in excess of five billions, it must look to the members of the 22,750,000 families receiving incomes of $3,000 and under.

This is a serious responsibility, but after all involves only the sacrifice of present material luxuries, or comforts, perhaps of necessities in some cases, in exchange for Government bonds, bearing 4¼% interest, free of tax in the hands of the great majority of holders. Thus the war is forcing upon many of us the practice of thrift, to our very great advantage in the long run.

In Conclusion

We are facing a great duty to our Country and to humanity. Let our response be as clear and as unequivocal as the responses made by President Wilson and by Premier Clemenceau to the last Austrian peace proposals—"As definite as a blow from a bludgeon."

In the course of a stirring address before the French Senate, Premier Clemenceau said "the most terrible account ever opened between one people and another awaits payment" and then, after a significant pause, he added, with characteristically vigorous gesture "it shall be paid." "Germany," cried Clemenceau sternly, "has asked for a

decision by the sword. What Germany asked for Germany shall have." "Forward then, Soldiers of France, to the victory without stain. All France, all humanity is with you."

Yes—we will add—"All America is with you brave brothers and sisters of France, with you 'to the end, to the very end of the end' with our men, our women and our money; until the powers of Autocracy are finally and irretrievably defeated."

Alignment of the Peoples of the World

Summary

	Population	Per Cent. of World's Population
FOR LIBERTY		
Active—At War with Teutons	1,145,595,000	67.96
Inactive—		
Teuton Relations Severed	11,477,000	.68
At Present under Teutonic Domination	20,834,000	1.23
Hostile Teutonic Nationals	43,600,000	2.59
Total for Liberty	1,221,506,000	72.46
FOR AUTOCRACY		
Autocracy Allies	146,300,000	
Deduct Hostile Teutonic Nationals	43,600,000	
Total for Autocracy	102,700,000	6.09
NEUTRAL NATIONS	151,777,000	9.00
ALL OTHER		
Belgian Colonies	15,500,000	.92
German Colonies under Allied Protection	12,066,000	.72
Russia	182,187,000	10.81
Total World Population	1,685,736,000	100.00

The Roll Call

For Liberty

Active—At War with Teutons

	Population
Brazil	24,618,000
China	320,650,000
Cuba	2,628,000
Costa Rica	442,000
France	40,000,000
Colonies	50,709,000
Great Britain	46,089,000
Colonies	395,830,000
Greece	2,770,000
Guatemala	2,004,000
Haiti	2,500,000
Honduras	562,000
Italy	36,000,000
Colonies	1,433,000
Japan	56,900,000
Dependencies	20,340,000
Liberia	1,500,000
Nicaragua	704,000
Panama	450,000
Portugal	6,000,000
Colonies	9,267,000
San Marino	12,000
Siam	8,820,000
United States	106,012,000
Possessions	9,355,000
Total	1,145,595,000

Teuton Relations Severed

Bolivia	2,890,000
Ecuador	2,000,000
Peru	4,500,000
Santo Domingo	708,000
Uruguay	1,379,000
Total	11,477,000

For Autocracy

Autocracy Allies

	Population
Austria-Hungary	52,000,000
Bulgaria	5,000,000
Germany	68,000,000
Turkey	21,300,000
Total	146,300,000

Hostile Teutonic Nationals Included in Autocracy Totals

Austro-Hungarian Nationals	
Czecho-Slovaks	10,000,000
Jugo-Slavs	6,900,000
Italians	8,000,000
Serbians	8,000,000
German Nationals	
Alsatians and Lorrainers	1,500,000
Danes	200,000
Poles	5,000,000
Turkish Nationals	
Armenians	2,000,000
Greeks	2,000,000
Total	43,600,000

Favorable to Liberty —But Under Teutonic Domination

Albania	850,000
Belgium	7,424,000
Montenegro	437,000
Roumania	7,508,000
Serbia	4,615,000
Total	20,834,000

Neutral Nations	Population
Abyssinia	8,000,000
Afghanistan	6,380,000
Andorra	6,000
Argentina	7,886,000
Bhutan	250,000
Chile	3,870,000
Colombia	5,072,000
Denmark	2,941,000
Mexico	15,502,000
Monaco	23,000
Morocco	5,400,000
Nepal	5,000,000
Netherlands	6,584,000
Colonies	38,000,000
Norway	2,392,000
Oman	500,000
Paraguay	1,000,000
Persia—	
Neutral Sphere	1,910,000
British Sphere	690,000
Russian Sphere	6,900,000
Salvador	1,272,000
Spain	20,000,000
Colonies	236,000
Sweden	5,758,000
Switzerland	3,881,000
Venezuela	2,324,000
Total	151,777,000

All Other	Population
Belgian Colonies	15,500,000
German Colonies	12,066,000
Russia—The Great Unknown	
Russia in Europe, not included below	107,655,700
Courland	812,300
Don	4,013,400
Esthonia	512,500
Finland	3,277,000
Ukraine	24,522,500
Poland	12,247,600
Russia in Asia (except Siberia)	14,746,000
Siberia	14,400,000
Total Russia	182,187,000

Estimated Man Power September, 1918

Nations Allied for Liberty	In Service	Reserves
Brazil	300,000	5,214,432
China	500,000	71,325,600
Cuba	44,405*	544,267
Costa Rica	38,946	60,062
France	2,750,000	6,210,000
Colonies	918,000	10,440,912
Great Britain	6,250,000	4,073,936
Colonies	2,240,000	86,434,705
Greece	200,000	420,480
Guatemala	86,000	370,960
Haiti	3,000	557,000
Honduras	56,000	69,888
Italy	2,000,000	6,064,000
Colonies		321,035
Japan	1,250,000	11,495,600
Dependencies		4,556,160
Liberia	200,000*	136,000
Nicaragua	35,000*	122,696
Panama		100,800
Portugal	260,000*	1,084,000
Colonies		2,075,775
San Marino		2,688
Siam	80,000*	1,895,680
United States	3,200,000	20,546,488
Insular Possessions		2,095,419
Total	20,411,351	236,218,583

*Total war strength.

Nations Allied for Autocracy		
Austria-Hungary	10,000,000	1,648,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	120,000
Germany	11,000,000	4,232,000
Turkey	2,000,000	2,771,200
Total	24,000,000	8,771,200

Our facilities are freely at the disposal of prospective subscribers to Liberty Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness or War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

Full information in regard to such securities may be obtained by application at either of our offices.

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